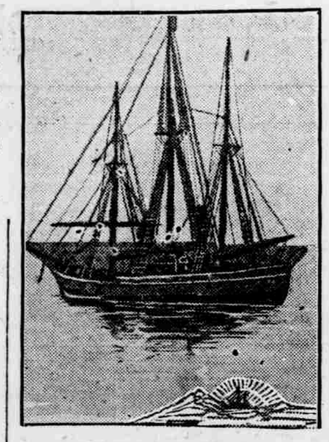
AMUNDSEN'S OWN STORY OF HIS SOUTH POLE DASH

The Explorer and Four Companions With Fifty-two Dogs Climb Over Ice Mountains to the Pole. New Range of Mountains Located.

The Pole Surrounded by a Vast Plateau Named In King Haakon's Honor. Three Days Spent at Point Farthest South. "Devil's Dancing Room."



"GOOD OLD FRAM!"

BY ROALD AMUNDSEN.

HOBART, Tasmania, March 8, 11:20 a. m.—On the 10th of February, 1911, we commenced to work our way toward the south, from that day to the 11th of April establishing three depots, which in all contained a quantity of provisions of about 3,000 kilos. One thousand six hundred kilos, including 1,100 kilos of seal meat, were cached in 80 degrees, 700 kilos in 81 degrees and 800 kilos in 82 degrees south latitude.

As no landmarks were to be seen, these depots were marked with flags seven kilometers on each side in the easterly and westerly directions.

The ground and the state of the barrier were of the best and specially well adapted to driving with dogs. On Feb. 15 we had thus traveled about a hundred kilometers. The weight of the sledges was 300 kilos, and the number of dogs was six for each sledge. The candles, gave us a brilliant light and kept the temperature up to 20 degrees Celsius (68 degrees F.) throughout the winter, and our excellent ventilation system gave us all the air we wanted.

In direct communication with the hut and dugout on the barrier were workshops, packing rooms, cellars for provisions, coal, wood and oil, a plain bath, a steam bath and observatories. Thus we had everything within doors if the weather should be too cold and stormy.

The sun left us on the 22d of April and did not return until four months later. The winter was spent in changing our whole outfit, which on the depot trips was found to be too clumsy and solid for the smooth surface of the barrier. Besides this, as much scientific work as possible was done, and some astonishing meteorological observations were taken.

Open Water All Winter.

There was very little snow, and there was open water close by through out the winter. For the same reason higher temperature had been expected, but it remained very low.

In five months there were observed temperatures between minus 50 and 60 degrees Celsius (58 and 76 degrees below zero F.), the lowest temperature, on the 13th of August, being minus 59 degrees Celsius. It was then calm. On Aug. 1 the temperature was minus 58 degrees Celsius, and there were six meters of wind. The mean temperature for the year was minus 28 degrees Celsius (14.8 below zero F.)

I had expected hurricane after hurricane, but I observed only two moderate storms and many excellent aurora australis in all directions.

The sanitary conditions were of the best all the winter, and when the sun returned on Aug. 24 we met the men sound in mind and body, ready to set about the task that had to be solved.

Already, the day before, we had brought our sledges to the starting place for our march toward the south. Only in the beginning of September did the temperature rise to such an extent that there was any question of setting out.

First Start For the Pole.

On Sept. 8 eight men, with seven sledges, ninety dogs and provisions for four months, started. The ground was perfect. The temperature was not bad. The next day it appeared that we had started too early, as the temperature of the following days fell and was kept steady between minus 50 and 60 Celsius (58 degrees and 76 degrees below zero F.) Personally, we did not suffer at all from this cold. Our good furs protected us. But with our dogs it was a different matter. It would easily be seen that they shrunk from day to day, and we understood pretty soon that they could not stand the long run to our depot at 80 degrees south.

We agreed on returning and to wait for the arrival of spring. The provisions were cached, and off we went for the hut. With the exception of the loss of a few dogs and a couple of frozen heels everything was all right.

Only in the middle of October spring came in earnest. Seals and birds appeared. The temperature was steady between 20 and 30 Celsius (68 degrees and 86 degrees F.).

The original plan that all of us should go toward the south had been changed. Five men had to do this work, while the other three were to start for the east and visit King Edward VII. land.

This last mentioned trip was not included in our program, but owing to the fact that the English had not reached it at least this summer, as was their intention, we agreed that the best thing to do was also to make this trip.

On Oct. 20 the southern party started—five men, four sledges, fifty-two dogs and provisions for four months—everything in excellent order.

The Journey to the Pole.

We had made up our minds to take the first part of the trip as easily as possible in order to give ourselves and the dogs a rational training, and on the 23d we made our depot in 80 degrees south. We went right ahead.

In spite of the dense fog an error of two to three kilometers happened once in awhile, and we were caught by the flag marks and found these on our way without difficulty.

Having rested and fed the dogs on all the seal meat they were able to eat, we started again on the 26th, with the temperature steadily between minus 20 and 30 Celsius (4 degrees and 22 degrees below zero F.).

From the start it was the intention not to drive more than thirty kilometers a day, but it appeared that this was too little for our strong, willing animals. At 80 degrees south we began to build snow cairns of a man's height, in order to have marks on our return trip. On the 31st we reached the depot at 81 degrees and stopped there one day and fed the dogs on as much pemmican as they wanted.

We reached the depot at 82 degrees on the 5th of November, where the dogs for the last time got all they wanted to eat. On the 8th, southward again, with a daily march of 50 kilometers.

In order to lighten our heavy sledges we established depots at each degree of south latitude.

Like a Pleasure Trip.

The trip from 82 degrees to 85 degrees became a pleasure trip—excellent ground, fine sledging and an even temperature. Everything went like a dance.

On the 9th we sighted South Victoria land and the continuation of the mountain range which Sir Ernest Shackleton mentioned in his chart as running toward the southeast from the Beardmore glacier, and on the same day we reached 83 degrees and established here depot No. 4. On the 11th we made the interesting discovery that the Ross barrier terminated in a bight toward the southeast at 86 degrees south latitude and 163 degrees west longitude, formed between the south east mountain range running from South Victoria land and a range on the opposite side running in a southwesterly direction—probably a continuation of King Edward VII. land.

On the 13th we reached 84 degrees, where we established a depot; on the 16th we were at 85 degrees, where also we made a depot.

From our winter quarters, "Framheim," 78 degrees 38 minutes south latitude, we had been marching due south. On the 17th of November, at 85 degrees, we arrived at a place where the land and barrier were connected. This was done without any great difficulty. The barrier here rises in undulations to about 300 feet. Some few big crevices indicated the limited boundary.

Here we made our head depot, taking provisions for sixty days on sledges and leaving thirty days' provisions on the spot.

A Difficult Climb.

The land under which we lay and which we now had to attack looked quite imposing. The nearest summits along the barrier had a height of from 2,000 to 10,000 feet, but several others further south were 15,000 feet or more.

The next day we began the climb. The first part of it was an easy task—light stops and well filled mountain sides. It did not take a long time, for our willing dogs worked their way up. Further up we met with some small but very steep glaciers. Here we had to harness twenty dogs to each sledge and take the four sledges in two turns. In some places it was so steep that it was difficult enough to use our skis.

Some big crevices forced us from time to time to make detours. The first day we climbed 2,000 feet, the next day mostly up some small glaciers, camping at a height of 4,500 feet. The third day we were obliged to go down on a mighty glacier, "Axel Heiberg's glacier," which divided the coast mountains and the mountains further south.

The next day began the longest part of our climb. Many detours had to be made in order to avoid broad cracks and open crevices. These were apparently mostly filled up, as the glaciers in all probability had long ago stopped moving, but we had to be very careful, never knowing for certain how thick was the layer that covered them.

Our camp that night lay in very picturesque surroundings at a height of 5,000 feet. The glacier here was narrowed in between the two 15,000 feet high mountains, the "Fridtjof Nansen" and the "Don Pedro Christophersen." From the bottom of the glacier rose Mount "Ole Engistad," a big snow cone 13,500 feet high.

Day's Splendid Work.

The glacier was very much broken in this comparatively narrow pass. The mighty crevices seemed to stop us from going farther, but it was not so serious as it appeared. Our dogs, which up to this time had covered a distance of about 700 kilometers, the last day's very hard work, ran this day thirty-five kilometers, the ascent being 5,600 feet, an almost incredible record.

It took us only four days from the barrier to get up on the vast inland plateau.

We camped that night at a height of 10,400 feet. Here we had to kill twenty-four of our brave companions and keep eighteen, six for each of our three sledges.

We stopped here four days on account of bad weather. Tired of this, we set out on the 28th of November. On the 26th, in a furious blizzard and in a dense snowdrift, absolutely nothing was to be seen. But we felt that, contrary to expectations, we were going fast down hill. The hypsometer gave us that day a descent of 600 feet.

We continued our march the next day in a gale, and a dense snowdrift got our faces badly frozen. We could see nothing. We reached that day 86 degrees, dead reckoning. The hypsometer indicated a fall of 800 feet.

The next day was similar. The weather cleared a little at dinner time and exposed to our view a mighty mountain range to the east and not far off only for a moment, and then it disappeared in the dense snowdrift.

On the 29th it calmed down and the sun shone, though it was not the only pleasant surprise he gave. In our course stretched a big glacier running toward the south. At its eastern end was the mountain range going in a southeasterly direction. Of the western part of it no view was to be had, it being hidden in the dense fog. At the foot of this glacier, the Devil's glacier, a depot for six days was established, at 86.21 degrees south latitude. The hypsometer indicated 8,000 feet above sea level.

A Splendid Mountain View.

On Nov. 30 we began to climb the glacier. The lower part of it was very much broken and dangerous. Moreover, the snow bridges very often burst. From our camp that night we had a splendid view over the mountain to the east. There was "Helmar Hansen's summit," the most remarkable of them all. It was 12,000 feet high and covered with such broken glaciers that in all probability no foothold was to be found. "Oscar Wisting's" "Sverre Hassel's" and "Olav Bjanland's" mountains also lay here, beautifully illuminated in the rays of the bright sun.

In the distance, and only alternately to be viewed in the fog, appeared from time to time "Mount Nielsen," with its summits and peaks about 15,000 feet high. We only saw the nearest surroundings.

It took us three days to surmount the Devil's glacier, always in misty weather.

On the 1st of December we left this broken glacier, with holes and crevices without number, with its height of 9,100 feet. Before us, looking in the mist and snowdrift like a frozen sea, appeared a light, sloping ice plateau filled with small hummocks.

The walk over this frozen sea was not pleasant. The ground under us was quite hollow, and it sounded as though we were walking on the bottoms of empty barrels. As it was, a man fell through, then a couple of dogs. We could not use our skis on this polished ice. Sledges had the best of it.

The place got the name the "Devil's Dancing Room." This part of our march was the most unpleasant. On Dec. 6 we got our greatest height, according to the hypsometer and aneroid, 10,750 feet, at 87 degrees 40 minutes south.

On Dec. 8 we came out of the bad weather. Once again the sun smiled down on us. Once again we could get an observation. Dead reckoning and observation were exactly alike—88 degrees 88 minutes 16.6 seconds south.

Before us lay an absolutely plain plateau, only here and there marked with a tiny sastrugi.

In the afternoon we passed 88 degrees 23 minutes (Shackleton's farthest south was 88 degrees 25 minutes). We camped and established our last depot, depot No. 10. From 80 degrees 25 minutes the plateau began to slope down very gently and smoothly toward the other side.

On the 9th of December we reached 88 degrees 39 minutes; on Dec. 10, 88 degrees 56 minutes; Dec. 11, 89 degrees 15 minutes; Dec. 12, 89 degrees 30 minutes; Dec. 13, 89 degrees 45 minutes.

Up to this time the observations and dead reckoning agreed remarkably well, and we made out that we ought to be at the pole on Dec. 14 in the afternoon.

The Pole Attained.

That day was a beautiful one—a light breeze from southeast, the temperature minus 23 Celsius (9.4 degrees below zero F.), and the ground and sledging were perfect. The day went along as usual, and at 3 p. m. we made a halt.

According to our reckoning, we had reached our destination. All of us gathered around the colors—a beautiful silk flag—all hands taking hold of it and planting it.

The vast plateau on which the pole is standing got the name of the "King Haakon VII. plateau." It is a vast plain, alike in all directions. Mile after mile during the night we circled around the camp.

In the fine weather we spent the following day taking a series of observations from 6 a. m. to 7 p. m. The result gave us 89 degrees, 55 minutes.

In order to observe the pole as close as possible we traveled as near south as possible the remaining nine kilometers.

On Dec. 16 there we camped. It was an excellent opportunity. There was a brilliant sun. Four of us took observations every hour of the day's twenty-four hours. The exact result will be the matter of a professional private report.

This much is certain—that we observed the pole as close as it is in human power to do it with the instruments we had, a sextant and an artificial horizon.

On Dec. 17 everything was in order on the spot. We fastened to the ground a little tent we had brought along, a Norwegian flag and the Fram pendant on the top of it.

The Norwegian home at the south pole was called "Polheim."

The distance from our winter quarters to the pole was about 1,400 kilometers. The average march a day was twenty-five kilometers.

The Return Journey.

We started on the return trip on the 17th of December. Unusually favorable weather made our way home considerably easier than the journey to the pole. We arrived at our winter quarters, "Framheim," on the 25th of January, 1912, with two sledges and eleven dogs, all well.

The daily average speed on the return trip was thirty-six kilometers. The lowest temperature was minus 31 Celsius (23.8 degrees below zero F.), the highest minus 5 Celsius (23 degrees above zero F.).

Among the results are the determination of the extent and character of the Ross barrier and the discovery of the connection of South Victoria land and probably King Edward VII. land, with their continuation in the mighty mountains running toward the southeast, which were observed as far as 88 degrees south, but which in all probability continue across the antarctic continent.

The entire length of the newly discovered mountains is about 870 kilometers. They have been named "Queen Maud's range."

The expedition to King Edward VII. land, under the command of Lieutenant Prestud, has given excellent results. Scott's discoveries have been confirmed, and the survey of the Bay of Whales and of the barrier dome by the Prestud party are of great interest.

A good geological collection from King Edward VII and South Victoria land is being brought home.

The Fram arrived at the Bay of Whales on the 9th of January. She had been delayed by the "Roaring Forties" on account of the easterly winds.

On Jan. 16 the Japanese expedition arrived at the Bay of Whales and landed on the barrier near our winter quarters. We left the Bay of Whales on Jan. 30. It was a long voyage, with contrary winds. All are well.

ROALD AMUNDSEN.

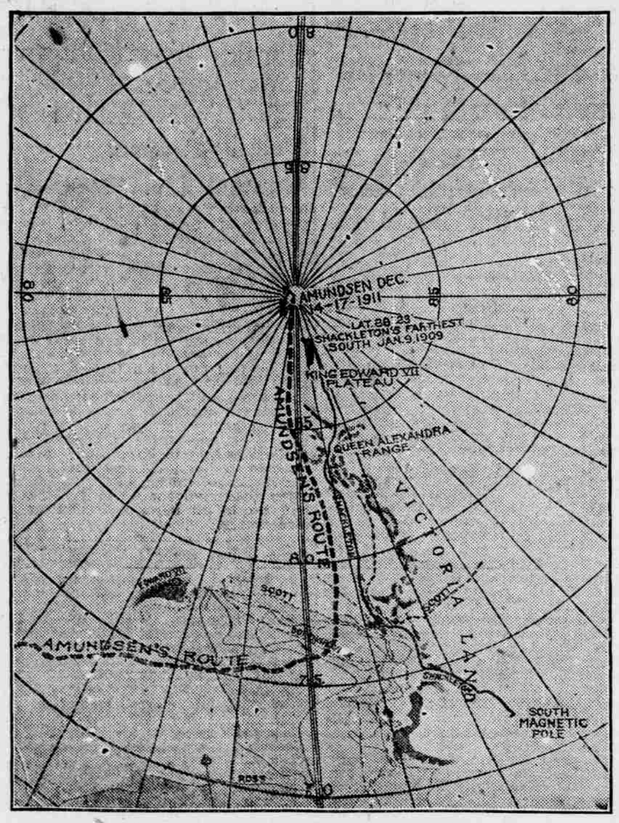
Captain Roald Amundsen, First Man to Reach the South Pole.

Photo by American Press Association.

Roald Amundsen, discoverer of the south pole, is a bachelor, forty years old, and a native of Norway. His first taste of exploration was in 1897, when he sailed as first officer of Gerlach's Belgian south polar expedition. He is the first man to accomplish the long attempted feat of taking a ship from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean by way of the Northwest passage. This he accomplished in 1903 and 1905.

Photo by American Press Association.

CAPTAIN ROBERT N. SCOTT, AMUNDSEN'S BRITISH RIVAL.



MAP SHOWING AMUNDSEN'S ROUTE TO THE SOUTH POLE.

Moscow Professor Announces A New Cure For Cancer

St. Petersburg, March 12.—A radical cure for cancer is announced to have been discovered by Assistant Professor von Stein of Moscow University. The Cancer Institute of Moscow, founded by the millionaire cotton manufacturer Morozoff, has passed favorably upon it and has introduced it in its clinic.

The chief of the institute, Assistant Professor Zykoff, read a paper before the surgical congress in Moscow this year stating that cancer tumors always yield an alkaline reaction, whereas sarcoma tumors yield an acid reaction. This idea set Dr. von Stein thinking that the logical treatment of cancer would consist in the oxidation of the stricken tissues, and for sarcoma in their alkalization.

In going over the acids in search of one suitable for such a treatment he settled upon a derivative of gallic acid, namely pirogall, discovered in 1858 and now used as a depletory medium in the treatment of all sorts of skin diseases. Pirogall is obtained from gallic acid by eliminating carbonic acid from it. Piraloxin, the compound used, is very cheap—a quarter cent per gram—but is produced in only two places in Europe.

Dr. von Stein is somewhat annoyed at the early publicity which has injudiciously been given to this cure, as his report had been intended strictly for a scientific body in Moscow. Tests of the cure are as yet far from complete. Such facts as may be considered established are the following: The application of piraloxin causes cancer tumors, especially in their initial stages, to be quickly dried up and in some cases to disappear without a trace. In other cases the tumors become softened, the ulcers begin to cicatrize and epidermis commences to form. A sharp improvement is remarked in the patient's feelings; those suffering from cancer in the throat, who are sometimes on the verge of suffocation, not only begin to breathe freely, but their voices gradually come back to them, symptoms of metatasis disappear, the characteristic cancerous color of the skin commences to become pink; so much has been observed during the fortnight since this treatment was introduced at the Morozoff clinic.

The adjustment of the dose is now being carefully studied in view of some poisonous properties of pirogall. Two to four decimes (decigrammes) are given two or three times a day. Subcutaneous injections have shown stronger action in experiments with rabbits. The internal dose is so effective, however, that it is sometimes followed by a temporary swelling, a dilation of the cancerous tissue with blood, but this condition is a passing one.

It is supposed that under the influence of piraloxin the cancer tumor becomes enveloped in a coating of special matter which cuts it off from nutrition.

Piraloxin is on trial upon cancer patients also at the Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital in Moscow, built by Mme. Bazanoff at a cost of $325,000. Promising experiments are also being made with it upon consumptive patients. One feature which is now being studied by the discoverer is to trace the course of the amines which are liberated through the deoxidating action of the remedy.

The effect of piraloxin on the other inflammatory processes is also marked. A simple smearing of the nostrils quickly drives out a cold in the head.

Professor von Stein is known abroad for his discovery of certain new optical and other functions of the cochlea.

How Hercules Of The Stage Fakes His Feats

New York, March 12.—A professional Hercules, who can lift a safe on the stage and juggle dumb bells weighing 1,000 pounds is not the kind of a man for a husband, in the estimation of Mrs. Melanie Strongfort, an American citizen, who arrived here early this week in the steamship Lt. Provence, in the hope of finding the man to whom she was married in Paris two years ago, and who, she asserts, is responsible for much trouble she has suffered recently. The woman was so angry when reporters talked to her that she made no secret of the hardships she passed through on account of her husband.

She called him a theatrical fake. She said the safes he lifted to the amazement of audiences were made of tin and the dumb bells were wood. But that doesn't annoy her so much as the experience she had in Paris on the night of February 21 last, when, on returning to their apartment, she found it bare, the only thing remaining in it being a handbag filled with stage money, $1,000 in real coin being missing.

Mrs. Strongfort said she was born on the ocean and her family has social standing in Paris. She declined to reveal her relatives' identity. She said she was disowned when she was married to the strong man, but despite that treatment by her relatives she clung to her husband even when she discovered that his supposedly abnormal strength, which had fascinated her, $1,000 in real coin being missing, tin safes.

"If only I could lay my hands on him now," she said, "I would show how strong he is. I fear to say what I would do to him."

Mrs. Strongfort said she gave to her husband all the money she had to start him on his theatrical career, and his alleged ingratitude has pained her greatly. When she was wedded to him they traveled together to Havana, where they gave performances. He did his weight-lifting feats and she sang while he caught his breath from the exertion. She said a feature of the exhibition was her husband's challenge to any one in the audience to go to the stage and try to lift the safe if its weight was doubted. Men tried, but failed, for, she explained, her husband had a device whereby a magnet held the safe to the stage when attempts to move it were made by others.

They returned to Paris to continue their act. Then the disappearance of her husband occurred. Mrs. Strongfort said she had to appeal to the American Consul for aid, and on Washington's birthday found herself in the streets without a cent.

MUST MAKE PERSONAL CLAIM TO GET LAND

(Special from United Press.)

Washington, March 12.—Homesteaders under the timber and stone act, cannot file claims by proxy without making personal application for the land, it was declared, yesterday, by the supreme court. The department of the interior demanded personal examination and was sustained. The case was that of Mary Ness, who filed on land near Roseburg, Ore., having an expert woodsman examine her land and certify it was fit only for agriculture.

POINTS OF INTEREST.

Be On Time.

Have your watch put in order at this store. It's essential that every watch should be trustworthy, and we've been putting watches in that condition for a good many years. Fine jewelry repairing and stone setting a speciality. For this month only. M. J. Buechler, the reliable jeweler, 48 Fairfield avenue, near Middle street.

Women's Correst Footwear.

For the latest ideas in women's footwear of highest grade, note the south display window at Mollan's, 1026 Main street. Pumps, low shoes and boots in advance styles are shown. In the north window, there is an exhibit of the most desirable low priced footwear for women that can be seen in this city or elsewhere. W. K. Mollan has the agency for the well known Anatomik shoes, for foot sufferers.

St. Patrick's Day

Each March we celebrate this Saint's Day more and more, and of course at all the little dinners and larger banquets, there are floral decorations for this occasion. This year John Reck & Son, the leading florists, have an extra fine supply of real Green Carnations and true imported Shamrock Plants, which will be used in larger quantities than ever. In their store window may be seen both the Shamrocks and the Green Carnations, and they are attracting a good deal of attention from people passing their flower shop.